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—WALT MASON.
(Copyright by George M. Adams.)

Legitimate Public Investment

IN CONNECTION with the proposed mesa scenic boulevard, it is to be borne in mind that the public money it is proposed to spend would be invested, first, in erecting the necessary concrete parapets to make the drive absolutely safe; second, in smoothing the surface to make it passable, and in making a promenade on the outer rim; third, in erecting seats and pavilions; fourth, in light installation and light maintenance; fifth, in parking the city's property and maintaining parking; sixth, in constructing the part of the scenic drive that circles the mountain and goes over its point.

No part of the public money would be spent now or hereafter in paving, in sidewalks adjacent to private property, or in any other items of improvement that, elsewhere in the city, are paid for direct by abutting property owners. The abutting owners would have to look out for these things in due time, for themselves.

There must be generous cooperation by the individual property owners on the mesa, with the city administration, to make the project feasible. But there must also be full recognition by the citizens generally, having no direct interests in mesa real estate, of the fact that this project is unique, and for the perpetual benefit of all the people of the whole city, in a remarkable way, and that the city as a whole may justly be called upon to pay a fair share of the cost of making the improvement as it should be made.

If the mesa property owners give the right way to the city free of cost to the public, their responsibility ends there, except as to paving and sidewalk and the permanent driveway. All the rest of the cost may justly and most wisely be assumed by the city as a whole, through the mayor and council, and direct appropriations from public funds for the purposes above specified cannot be justly imposed by any taxpayer.

The Herald, in urging this improvement, as it has done for a great many years, is wholly disinterested and speaks purely from considerations of public benefit and as a general taxpayer, for no person in authority connected with this newspaper has, ever had, or expects to have, any interest, direct or indirect, in ownership of any real estate to be benefited by the proposed improvement.

Mayor Kelly and chairman Clayton of the street committee have taken the initiative in pushing this splendid project to final success, and they deserve the united and enthusiastic support of all taxpayers and citizens generally.

Reciprocity That Pays Everybody

EL PASO is selling goods in Phoenix, many carloads a month. It is a new field of El Paso trade expansion, but it promises to be a profitable one. Profitable, that is, to all parties concerned. To Phoenix, it simply means complying with the fundamental rule of good business practice—reciprocity. To Phoenix, it means transferring a part of her wholesale trade from Los Angeles and other more distant points having no common interests with Arizona and no concern but purely selfish exploitation, to El Paso, which city has many common interests with Phoenix, and which never overlooks an opportunity to boost Phoenix and Arizona and everything in them.

To El Paso, it means a natural and normal use of her natural trade opportunities, the wise competition of progressive merchants for business that should have been their long ago, but that had been allowed to go elsewhere for lack of local enterprise enough to go out after it.

Phoenix gains because by trading with El Paso her merchants are able to buy in a nearer and a cheaper market than they formerly patronized. El Paso has certain natural advantages of location, and certain special advantages conferred by her splendid railroad facilities, that other southwestern cities lack, and by sharing the benefits of these advantages with her neighbors, she benefits them all while benefiting herself.

Intensive cultivation of trade means closer cooperation, not closer competition. Such progress as this expansion of El Paso's trade into more distant Arizona territory means betterment widely distributed, for the reason that the benefits are distinctly reciprocal, and what Arizona invests in El Paso comes back to her many fold, whereas Arizona money sent to California or far eastern cities never comes back to her.

New Year's Wishes

NEW YEAR resolutions have gone out of style; the young men do not solemnly swear off from drink and tobacco and gaming as the clocks chime midnight, nor do the girls vow to leave off paint and saying catty things and running up bills for chiffons, nor do the older young folks find the first of January particularly efficacious for sloughing off their sins and weaknesses.

Other forces than the new year and sentiment are compelling the young man to swear off before the midnight turning of the year. Success in business pegs away at him all the time to rid him of his particular vices. The girls unfortunately have no such force behind them urging them to better themselves body and soul, and having largely forsaken the poetry books wherein all that is sweetest and highest in women is praised to the skies, they have to be good just because of themselves.

The young girl has as little help in finding the way as anybody in this world. Praised and petted for her beauty, flattered every step, succeeding by smiles and pretty clothes, it is a wonder there is so much stamina as there is, and that she finds her way so well.

The best new year wish for her is that she may find a happy way of service and a way to truth along her glittering path, and that all that is flimsy in the ideals the world insists upon flinging about her may be made real worth and truth by her own right mindedness towards the world.

For the older young folks the best new year's wish, aside from abiding faith, that they may think philosophically and with a saving sense of humor. The younger young folks, the boys and girls in their teens, one only wishes opportunity for the growing minds and souls. The oldest folks, one wishes clean healthy bodies, warm loving, quiet sleep and chance to learn fair play.

Today

January 1, 1914.

Light from the left. A social and business meeting of the 11th grade of the high school was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mary Hardin. A debate with the oratorical association of the A. & M. college at Las Cruces was discussed. J. J. Longwell, who is acting as receiver for the subscription fund for Gen. Lawton's widow, received the following amounts today: Samuel Prentiss, \$2; W. A. Irvin, \$1; previously acknowledged, \$49; grand total, \$52. Mrs. and Mrs. Geo. Sauer, of Juarez, entertained a number of friends at their home last night. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Buford, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dieter, Mr. and Mrs. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Gravenor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Head, Mr. and Mrs. W. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ramsey, Mrs. Gallacher, Miss Blalock, Mrs. Hogue, Mrs. Laphack and Mrs. Max Weber.

The last new year in the 19th century was celebrated today in El Paso and elsewhere. It was a legal holiday and no official business was transacted. The advent of the new year last night was heralded by the blowing of whistles and ringing of bells. Among those who received their friends in elaborate style were: Misses Gertrude and Ethel Catlin, assisted by Miss Lucy and Eva Kneeland, Miss Lockhart, Miss White, Miss O'Connell, Miss Higgins, Miss Brody, Miss Goodjohn, Miss Martin, Miss Eleanor Goodjohn, Miss Schultz and Irma at the Catlin home, on North Second street. The Misses Mary E. Florence Beall, Newman and Newman received their friends at the home of Mrs. Frances Lockhart, on the home of their sister, Mrs. J. L. Smith.

Objects To "Whooping 'Em Up"

J. B. Paden Thinks It Would Be Better to Spend New Year's Eve in Contemplation of Little Interviews.

"I DO not think that New Year's eve is the time to whoop things up at the rate that people do," said J. B. Paden. "We have 364 days a year to celebrate, and I think that at least the 364th day should be celebrated seriously, to look life squarely in the face and get the right balance and viewpoint, but instead of this, in San Francisco and some of the cities they used to pull off there to usher in the new year disgusted and completely with that way of doing things. If the day before the new year was spent in thoughtful contemplation of life, and in thoughtful planning for the coming year, we would be much better off than we are now with a 'day after' to follow the new year's eve celebration."

"The sword play in almost all of the costume dramas is not truly done," said Miss Margaret Kinnam, supervisor of physical training in the public schools. "Dances are fought on the stage with rapier, but instead of this, in San Francisco and some of the cities they used to pull off there to usher in the new year disgusted and completely with that way of doing things. If the day before the new year was spent in thoughtful contemplation of life, and in thoughtful planning for the coming year, we would be much better off than we are now with a 'day after' to follow the new year's eve celebration."

"Some statistical efficiency expert might do a little figuring," said the members of the El Paso Young Men's Association, who were thrown away New Year's, said David McKnight, chief clerk of the railway mail service. "There are approximately 140,000 offices in the United States. Of this number Texas has 3000. In each office there are from five to ten stamps of various kinds with the date 1913 on them. These will have to be discarded. The railway mail clerks must have one of these stamps or stamping letters. Then there are millions of rubber stamps in use by the business men which have the year 1913 on them. These will have to be thrown away. These year numbers are as useless as the old year numbers after the end of the year and are thrown in the junk pile for old metal and other rubbish. It would be interesting to know just how much is lost each year by this practice."

"Honolulu is the gay and tropical South Sea island city that fiction has declared it to be," said Robert Martin, who has just returned from a visit to Hawaii. "I expected to find a city of much life and action and plenty of fun and excitement, but instead I found a sleepy town with the main business of the island in the hands of a few men. It is a beautiful city naturally, but the life there is none of the strenuous and everyone seems to take it easy. Still Hawaii is a fine, sub-tropical island possession and there are many sugar, rice and cane plantations to be found there which bring rich yields and make the owners wealthy."

It was the afternoon of the night that Sothern and Carlisle played Rome and Juliet. The first act was shaking his head sadly. "I have long since learned that it is not a pleasant experience to see those who have which bring back pleasant memories. I agree with you," said the second man, "and I take it that you are right. I am on the proposition that the theater should educate as well as amuse. Now, therefore, there is nothing to this Rome and Juliet business. It would be different if they were playing the 'Taming of the Shrew.' Then we might get some pointers. Rome and Juliet offer us nothing along these lines."

"We will not go tonight," said the first man, and the second man agreed with him. "They were both married men," said H. R. Gaudin, who will not mention any names.

"No one has said anything about the new year's resolutions," said the first man, "but I have been thinking about the entrance of the San Jacinto park. There was a sad tone in the policeman R. E. Bridger's voice. He is the policeman. The trees are a great improvement, yet no one mentions them. See how green and inviting they look. Even the policemen in the pool are smiling, and yet the trees go by unnoticed."

REPUBLICANS WANT TO SEE PINDELL'S LETTERS
Washington, D. C., Jan. 1.—Republican members of the senate foreign relations committee have made it known that they will not agree to final action on the appointment of Henry M. Pindell, of Florida, as ambassador to Russia, until they have had an opportunity to examine certain correspondence between Mr. Pindell and representatives of the Russian government. Mr. Pindell, who is now in St. Petersburg, is said to have been sent to Mr. Pindell asking him to see the correspondence before the committee.

GOOPS
By GELETT BURGESS

One might forgive Lucinda Grimes for talking of herself at times, But when she does it all day long, It certainly is rude and wrong. Only a Goop would talk about Only herself, day in, day out!

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Don't Be A Goop!
(Continued on this Note Columnist are regular features of The El Paso Herald.)

ABE MARTIN

TICKETS
TWO REELS
2 DAY

Owin' t' th' large number o' mesh bags an' umbrellas missin' th' Colonial Bridge Club will hereafter meet at th' Hazenut Golf Club where its members all have th' advantage o' individual lockers. Who remembers th' ele-fashen'd cardom seeds a feller used t' chew before he asked a girl t' wait with him?

Lechinvar's Loss
The Daily Novelties.
There are others fatter, may be! Lay your hand upon your chest! You alone shall be my baby! Nothing, love, shall you part.

(Being the true story of how Lechinvar Smidless became a woman hater.)
The rain, suddenly and without warning, came down in sheets! Blankets! Bolsters! There was no such thing as running between the drops. Lechinvar Smidless, the only human being in sight with an umbrella, walked along dully in conscious superiority, pleasantly aware of envious glances from the crowd of trapped and shivering and crowding the doorways.

"Excuse me and I beg your pardon," he said, lifting his hat, "but as I have an umbrella, I am permitted to walk for two, I hope you will not regard it as a familiarity if—"
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The year employed by the Babylonians was the year of the ancient Egyptians. It counted 365 days, and fell behind the sun one day every four years. That meant that the Egyptian and Babylonian calendar lost one year in every 1460 years. According to the precise record made by Ptolemy, the Babylonian New Year's day fell on February 26. In terms of the present day, however, Babylonian New Year's day was important, for it was reckoned through each of the days of the year once in every cycle of 1460 years.

The Greek calendar was a witness to their nature that, up to the time of Ptolemy, had produced the sunniest and the warmest climate known. It reckoned their years according to their Olympic games, religious festivals of the Greeks, reckoned by contests. One of the most important of these was the Olympic games, which were held every four years. The Greeks, however, the oldest in point of age, having been employed from the date of its origin. The era began with the reign of Nabonassar, founder of the kingdom of Babylon, a time corresponding with the year 474 B. C. of the Christian calendar.

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Romans Date From Foundation.
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The consular year commenced from the day of the installation of consuls, and held no fixed place in the solar year before the seventh century B. C. Rome. The civil year, according to which the Romans transacted their public and private business, commenced with the calends of January. After the reforms of the Decemvirs, the year of the era of Rome commenced with the 1st of April.

The civil year, abolished by Julius Caesar's reform of the calendar, was replaced by the Julian year, which was attributed to Romulus, the founder of the city, and it was more inconsistent and given to wandering than the year of the ancient Egyptians. It had 10 months, four of these of 31 days and the others of 29 days. According to the Roman civil year, the year planned to live to be 100, had to face the discouragement of a complete gain of 16 1-2 years of his life.

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Appears In Many Guises

New Year's Day of Christian Calendar Falls to Correspond with Those of Many Other Systems.
By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—New Year's day has appeared in many guises to many people. It has fallen in the blossom months of spring, in torrid summer, in the vintage season and amid the snows and cold of winter. For most of the people of America and Europe, it falls upon the first of January, or of the second winter month. As logical as this seems to determine the beginning of a new year at the point marking the commencement of another solar year, New Year's day of the Christian calendar fails to correspond with the initial dates of many other calendar systems.

The Christian era has been in operation a little over 1300 years. The epoch of the birth of Christ was introduced into Italy by the middle of the sixth century, by Dionysius the Little, a Roman abbot, and it gained steadily in popularity until in the 16th century it was the general custom among western Christians. It began to be followed in Gaul in the eighth century. Before the close of that century, it had conquered all of Europe. In the ninth century, it began to be used in Spain in conjunction with an older era, the era of the conquest of the Moors. As a result of the hardihood and aggressiveness of its followers, the Christian calendar has been firmly imposed on the civilized world. It is rapidly becoming the civil and legal calendar of all the people of the world.

In its present form, the Christian calendar is a product of modern times. It dates from 1582, when pope Gregory XIII corrected the error of the calendar, which had been established with the reform of the Roman calendar by Julius Caesar. The Julian year exceeded the solar year by 11 minutes and 13.5 seconds. By the time of pope Gregory, the Julian calendar gained 10 days upon the sun since 45 B. C. The Gregorian reform established a year of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. Thus, the solar year is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. Thus, the solar year still gains 26 seconds a year upon the sun.

The Christian era has supplanted among the civilizations of the west a multiplicity of systems for computing time. In ages when the bonds between peoples were loose, and each little community formed a whole within itself, each was possessed of its own calendar. And the confusion of time among the communities was extreme. This was true among the western civilizations during the first eight centuries of the Christian era.

During the time of conflict between the Christian and the pagan worlds, there were three main systems of time reckoning. The first was the Babylonian, the Greek and the Roman. The youngest of these was the Babylonian, or the era of Nabonassar. It was, however, the oldest in point of age, having been employed from the date of its origin. The era began with the reign of Nabonassar, founder of the kingdom of Babylon, a time corresponding with the year 474 B. C. of the Christian calendar. The Greeks, however, the oldest in point of age, having been employed from the date of its origin. The era began with the reign of Nabonassar, founder of the kingdom of Babylon, a time corresponding with the year 474 B. C. of the Christian calendar.

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"This Is My Birthday Anniversary"

GREETINGS for the boys and girls of El Paso from the El Paso Herald this first day of 1914. May you have health and strength all through the coming year. May you study diligently, work cheerfully, play heartily. May gentleness in speech, fairness in play, and sincerity be your aim. Get the most you can out of every day.

The Herald's records show the following as having been born on January 1:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Harry Patton, 15. | Allen Salyer, 14. |
| Helen Conway, 13. | Agnes Templeton, 16. |
| Lela Russell, 12. | Alexander Ross, 8. |
| Pete Devoto, 13. | Chester Adams, 8. |
| Pablo Anaya, 11. | Harriet Hegmann, 13. |
| Harry Samuels, 12. | William Smith, 8. |
| Zelia Craver, 10. | |

Harold Lusk is 13 years old December 30. The Herald has a ticket admitting two to the Unique theater for each one in the above list. Call on "Miss Birthday."

Germany during the 11th century, and also in Rome and other Italian cities. In the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, in France, under the third race of kings, New Year's day coincided with Easter.

English authors have always reckoned the historical year as commencing with January 1. The general king, Charles IX, issued an edict in January, 1563, ordaining that the beginning of the year should henceforth take place upon January 1. The general practice, however, of considering the year as beginning with January 1 was not established until after the acceptance of the calendar as reformed by pope Gregory XIII.

This reform was made and accepted by the Catholic states in 1582. Protestants, however, were slower in accepting the reform, adopting the Gregorian calendar first in 1700, while the English and the French did not do so until 1752. The Russian king, Peter the Great, in 1700, ordered that the beginning of the year should henceforth take place upon January 1. The general practice, however, of considering the year as beginning with January 1 was not established until after the acceptance of the calendar as reformed by pope Gregory XIII.

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Revolt Arouses Congress

Revolutionary Soldiers Demand Their Pay, But Refuse to Go
By Rev. Thos. B. Gregory

THE revolt of the Pennsylvania line took place 131 years ago today.

For a long time congress had been as slow as cold molasses; the men had received no pay for months, and maddened by their many privations, the ragged Continentals determined to take their grievance into their own hands. Accordingly, 1300 strong, they left their miserable camp at Morristown, New Jersey, with the avowed purpose of demanding in person, full justice of the congress. At Princeton they were met by a committee from congress, and upon being assured that their arrears would be paid, they returned to camp, and all was serene again. Shaken as they were, they were not even in the least bit affected by the revolt of the Pennsylvanians there is much that is pleasant to think of.

When Wayne, who had been sent by Washington to bring the men back to duty, placed himself before them with drawn pistol, they put their bayonets to his breast and said: "We love and respect you, but if you fire you are a dead man. We are not going over to the enemy; on the contrary if they were now to come out we would fight under your orders as cheerfully as ever. We simply ask congress to keep its word with us."

At Princeton before the arrival of the committee from congress, the men were met by British emissaries, who tried hard by splendid offers, to bribe them into the royal service, but the proposition was spurned. The would-be bribers were handed over to the emissaries, as spies. When offered a reward for having delivered up the emissaries, the Pennsylvanians refused it, saying:

"Our necessities compelled us to demand justice from our government, and we ask no reward for doing our duty to our country against its enemies."

Congress and people, warned by the mutiny of the troops, began thinking more seriously of their duty, and Robert Morris was chosen agent for the government of the finances of the nation. The revolt was a success, for the government was saved, and the emissaries, the Pennsylvanians refused it, saying:

CORONERS JURY BLAMES MINE OWNERS FOR VULCAN DISASTER
Woodward Springs, Colo., Jan. 1.—A verdict that the explosion in the Vulcan mine of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company in which 27 men were killed was "due to negligence of the mine owners in failing to take proper precautions in keeping the mine properly ventilated to prevent the accumulation of dust," was returned by the coroner's jury.

The verdict also criticized the use of open lamps and those of "matches and candles in the parts of the mine where open safety lamps should have been used. Further, the verdict found that 'shots were fired' during working hours."

The Year 1913

BY GEORGE FITCH.
Author of "At Good Old Swath."

THE year 1913, which closed a reasonably successful engagement last night, will go down in history as one of the most hostile years in our times. With one war, two revolutions, and a suffragist campaign in progress at the same time, it kept the world busier looking on than a small boy is at a circus which has three rings and two platforms.

The late year began depressingly, with the thermometer sinking in the bulb for much of the first three months. It then warmed up by easy stages until July, citizens were saving fuel by frying steaks on the sidewalks and ice-boxes were being fitted with steam gauges in all parts of the country. In November, the year distinguished itself once more meteorologically by blowing the shipping off of Lake Michigan instead of allowing it to withdraw by easy stages. If the crops of 1913 had been half as plentiful as the weather, automobile dealers would not now be scratching their heads with a distinctly worried expression.

In England, home rule, votes for women and such an extent that a number of new battleships had to be sworn in to keep the peace at home. In France, Sarah Bernhardt began her 30th faraway season. In Germany, owing to carelessness in not muzzling airplanes with undesirable, no benefits were accomplished by the appalling accidents. In China, 11,000,000 people were for the government, 7,000,000 again it and 378